

ITINERARY – BOSS Bargain Weekend to Kyongju – 15-17 Feb 03

Area I participants should check with SGT Shane – 732-6896 for transportation details to Yongsan. Area II participants should meet the bus at the Arts & Crafts Center on Yongsan. Area III participants should meet the bus at Cp Humphreys CAC. Area IV participants should check with Mr. Chong at 764-5919 for details on transportation to Kyongju.

Sat 15 Feb 03

- 0745 Bus departs A & C Center on Yongsan South Post (Bldg # S-4253)
- 0915 Bus arrives Cp Humphreys (short break at CAC)
- 0930 Bus departs Cp Humphreys CAC
- 1200 Stop at service area for lunch (on your own)
- 1400 Arrive at Kyongju – check into Kolon Hotel (054-746-9001)
- 1430 Afternoon Tours
 - Kyongju National Museum
 - Anapji Pond
- 1800 Dinner at local BBQ Kalbi restaurant (included)
- 2000 Evening activities on your own

Sun 16 Feb

- 0730 Buffet Breakfast at Kolon Hotel (included)
- 0830 Morning Tours:
 - Kirimsa Temple
 - The Underwater Tomb of King Munmu
 - Flying Horse (Chongma-Chong) Tomb
- 1300 Lunch at Kolon Hotel: Hamburger Steak with soup & salad (included)
- 1400 Afternoon Tours:
 - Shilla Folk craft Village
 - Munma Bulkuksa Temple
 - Sokkuram Grotto
- 1900 Dinner, Buffet at Kolon Hotel (included)
- 2000 Evening Activities on your own

Mon 17 Feb

- 0800 Buffet Breakfast at Kolon Hotel (included)
- 1030 Check out of hotel
- 1230 Stop at service area for lunch (on your own)
- 1500 Arrive at Cp Humphreys
- 1700 Arrive at Yongsan

See page 2 for description of tours

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Kyongju is often referred to as “the museum without walls” because of the wealth of historical buildings and treasures located there. Kyongju was the capital of the Shilla Kingdom for a thousand years, and the valley in which it is situated has a great concentration of historic buildings, temples and artifacts. Kyongju is located in the southeastern portion of S. Korea, just north of Pusan.

Kyongju National Museum: This museum is a treasure box of Shilla cultures. It contains 80,000 pieces of precious relics, with 2,500 are always on exhibit. One of the most interesting is the Divine Bell of King Songdok the Great, also known as the Emille Bell. According to legend, great efforts were made to cast a bell with perfect resonance, but they were only met with failure. A Buddhist monk advised the people that the only way to succeed was to throw the only daughter of a village woman into the boiling copper. Only when the people followed the monk’s advice did they succeed in creating a perfect bell. Monks of the time attributed the unique tone of the bell to the child crying for its mother, “Emi, Emi...” This bell is recognized as one of the best bronze bells in the world.

Anapji Pond: King Munmu built the royal garden, Anapji, next to Shilla’s main palace Panwolsong in his 14th year of reign (AD 674). The king unified the three kingdoms and the glory of this unification is reflected in this garden.

Kirimsa Temple: The temple was built in the period of Queen Sondok’s reign. At present a wooden tower, a 3-story pagoda, a seated Buddha stature and a stone lamp stand remain at the site.

The Underwater Tomb of King Munmu: This is the only underwater tomb in the world. King Munmu declared that he would defend the East Sea after death. According to his wishes, he was buried under the sea.

Flying Horse (Chongma-Chong) Tomb: This huge tomb was built around the end of the 5th century AD. Facsimiles of the golden crown, bracelets, jade ornaments, weapons and pottery found here are displayed.

Shilla Folk craft Village: The Shilla Folk Handicraft Village was established in 1986 to preserve and develop the traditional artistry of Shilla artisans. Built on a 20,000 pyong site at the foot of Toham Mountain, it offers an opportunity to see the processes involved in making traditional ceramics, metallic wares, woodworks, jewelry, embroideries, earthenware and more.

Munma Bulkuksa Temple: Bulkuksa Temple shows the refined Shilla arts and the traditional beauty of the Shilla people.

Sokkuram Grotto: This grotto was built by Kim, Dae-Sung and is recognized as one of the world’s finest Buddha Shrines. The carving of the granite dome of Sokkuram was truly an amazing architectural feat. In 1995, both the Bulguksa Temple and Sokkuram Grottos were added to UNESCO’s prestigious World Cultural Heritage List.